विवरण

उन ग्रामीण परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनके पास विद्युत उपलब्ध है (1991 की जनगणना)

क्र० सं०	राज्य	1991 की जनगणना
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	37.50
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	33.88
3.	असम	12.44
4.	बिहार	5.57
5.	गोवा	81.82
6.	गुजरात	56.43
7.	हरियाणा	63.20
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	85.86
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	उपलब्ध नहीं
10.	कर्नाटक	41.75
11.	केरल	41.95
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	34.49
13.	महाराष्ट्र	58.45
14.	मणिपुर	41.73
15.	मेघालय	16.34
16.	मिजोरम	35.47
17.	नागालैंड	47.16
18.	उड़ीसा	17.45
19.	पंजाब	76.98
20.	राजस्थान	22.44
21.	सिक्किम	57.12
22.	तमिलनाडु	44.12
23.	त्रिपुरा	28.50
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10.96
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	17.75
	केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	53.62
2.	चंडीगढ़	65.25
3.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	51.20
4.	दमन एवं दीव	92.87
5.	दिल्ली	59.85
6.	लक्षद्वीप	97.65
7.	पांडिचेरी	51.20

*जम्मू और कश्मीर को छोड़कर

Mehta Committee's Recommendation

2384. DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mehta Committee recommendations had been accepted by Government to implement programmes of rural development effectively and in a result oriented manner;

(b) if so, the date on which the said Committee report was accepted by Government and the details of the recommendations made in regard to rural development and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government has evaluated the implementation of some of these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Mehta Committee Report was accepted by the Government with effect from 1.1.1996. A statement indicating the recommendations and the action taken thereon is given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Recommendations made by the Expert Committee on IRDP and action taken thereon

Recommendation	Action taken
1. The poor without skills and experience in handling assets should be segregated	The Ministry is of the view that all the BPL families should be covered under

Recommendation	Action taken
into a separate category by a Committee comprising the representatives of blocks, panchayat, lead banks, school masters, postmasters, prominent villagers and grass-root NGOs; such poor people should be initially provided wage employment under various schemes of State Governments and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. They should also be supported by providing for greater social consumption expenditure. They would be provided with assistance under IRDP subject to their acquiring or upgrading their skills. The other segment of the poor i.e. families above the poorest of the poor which has reasonable measure of skills and experience may be provided assistance under IRDP straightaway. The relatively new entrants to job market may be provided training under TRYSEM or other programmes followed by assistance under IRDP.	IRDP. Whenever required beneficiaries will be given training according to their skill and aptitude. A new category of trained literate youth who will get higher subsidy has been introduced.
2. For doing away with leakages and malpractices, the Committee recommends switchover from front-end to back-end system of subsidy. The benefit of subsidy should also be available to borrowers who prefer to avail themselves of working capital finance.	Necessary instructions have been issued.
3. For improving recovery, Government of India may consider linking of certain percentage of subsidy allocation to recovery performance. Special Recovery Officers may be appointed by Governments. Enactment of Model Bill as recommended by Talwar Committee by remaining State Governments may be expedited. Loan waivers may not be declared. DRDAs, VOs and SHGs may help banks in recovery. Utilisation-Reporter-cum-Recovery Facilitators may be appointed on commission basis.	Instructions have been issued by the RBI. State Governments have also been requested to take appropriate action.
4. The work relating to identification of investment opportunities and preparation of project profiles may be undertaken by District Level Technical Groups to be set up DRDAs.	Instructions have been issued by the RBI. Separate instructions have also been issued by the Ministry.

Recommendation	Action taken
5. DRDAs must prepare a perspective plan of infrastructure in consultation with DCC and BLBC. The limit expenditure for setting up of infrastructure may be raised to 20% of budgetary allocation. At least one mini ITI or Rural Polytechnic may be set up in each block for imparting training to poor rural youth. Private sector may be associated with the task of setting up such institutions. Additional shifts for TRYSEM should be opened in all ITIs and other training institutions.	RBI has issued instructions. Instructions have also been issued by this Ministry to the States/UTs and also for setting up of mini ITIs and also for opening additional shifts for TRYSEM. Ceilling on infrastrucure development has been raised to 25% in North Eastern States including Sikkim and 20% in other States/UTs.
6. Democratic character of IRDP should be restored and strengthened by ensuring greater involvement of Panchayats and village population as also be imparting to the process of identification of beneficiaries a greater degree of transparency.	Provision already exists under the IRDP manual. Separate instructions issued by RBI to financial institutions.
7. Banks may be authorised to finalise targets in respect of IRDP under service area plans on the basis of previous years actual figures after adding 10% for cushioning, without waiting for targets from Government of India.	Instructions to this effect have been issued by this Ministry.
8. Banks should fix realistic repayment schedules and provide for gestation period where required. Working Capital assistance in the form of cash credit limits may also be provided where necessary. The repayment period of IRDP loans should not be less than 5 years. Banks may encourage group loans for various activities under IRDP. The limit of non-obtention of mortgage may be fixed at Rs. 25,000/- for all activities under IRDP. Collateral security may not be insisted for loans upto Rs. 50,000/-. Banks may be given freedom to select the beneficiaries from BPL list on a pilot basis.	Instructions have been issued by the RBI.
9. The level of per family/enterprise investment under IRDP should be enlarged by providing larger credit as also higher amount of subsidy.	Decisions have been communicated to all concerned to encourage group activities and for provision of higher subsidy for trained educated rural youth. Further emphasis has been laid on credit mobilisa-

Recommendation	Action taken
	tion.
10. Non-farm tiny/small enterprise and services sector may be further promoted under IRDP.	Necessary instructions have been issued by the RBI.
11. DRDAs must be recognised into compact teams of professional and technical experts.	Instructions have been issued to the State Governments in this regard.
12. Voluntary Organisations and Self Help-Groups may be associated with the implementation of IRDP. In the case of projects approved by CAPART a few V.O.s can be on pilot basis given list of BPL families for identification of borrowers, ensuring availability of backward/forward linkages, as also verifying end use of credit.	Instructions have been issued by the RBI. Provisions for associating the V.O.s already exists in the IRDP Manual.
13. Banks should provide loans under IRDP for acquisition of land.	Necessary instructions have been issued by the RBI.
14. Cash disbursement under IRDP may be extended throughout the country. Family Credit Plan should also be further encouraged.	Necessary instructions have been issued by the RBI.
15. Supplementary doses of assistance under IRDP may be provided to beneficiaries who have not crossed the poverty line with initial assistance.	Provisions exist under the IRDP Manual.
16. Panchayati Raj Institutions at grassroot or middle levels should be involved in the implementation of IRDP.	Provisions already exist under the IRDP Manual.
17. A new dimension should be added to IRDP through Information, Education and Communication budget should be provided.	Separate budget provision already exists.

Monitoring Cell for D.R.D.A. Funds

2385. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no monitoring cell for D.R.D.A. funds due to which funds are being diverted by State Government to other uses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to check such misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (c) The utilization of DRDA funds is monitored at the district level by the Executive Committee and the Governing Body of the DRDA. Instructions have also been issued for constitution of State, District and Block